

HALF YEARLY QUESTION BANK 2020-21

HISTORY

(STD 6)

CHAPTER-1 THE RIVER VALLEY CIVILISATION

Q.1 Name the four river valley civilization?

A.1 The four river valley civilizations are as follows:-

- The Indus Valley Civilisation.
- The Mesopotamian Civilisation
- The Egyptian Civilisation
- The Chinese Civilisation

Q.2 Why did civilization develop in river valley?

A.2 The civilisations developed in river valleys because:

- The rivers acted as a reliable source of water for agriculture and other human needs.
- The rivers enriched the soil with fertile silt brought by annual floods and thus increased food production.
- The rivers served as a means of transportation and helped in the movement of men and goods and thus enhanced trade.

Q.3 Name the toys with which the Harappan children played?

A.3 The children used to play with a number of toys made of clay like carts, dolls, monkeys, rattles, whistles etc.

Q.4 Write short notes on the following:-

a. The Great Bath:-It is the most important structure of the Mohenjo-Daro civilization. It was a huge rectangular tank with a flight of steps on the northern and southern sides, leading to the bottom of the tank. Bitumen and Gypsum were used in the process of construction to make the structure a little stronger. The tank was surrounded by rooms which were either used as living rooms by the priests or

were meant for changing clothes. It was a general belief that the Great Bath was used on religious occasions for ritual bathing.

b. Harappan Seals :-Harappan Seals are either made of terracotta or steatite , a soft stone .Various animals such as the bull , rhino, tiger ,elephant , crocodile are beautifully engraved on these seals .Seals were used by merchants and traders to stamp their goods. The seals were mostly circular or rectangular in shape.

Q5. Why are the seals used?

Ans . The seals are used by merchants and traders to stamp their goods.

Q6 Of what material were the seals made?

Ans The seals were made of either terracotta or steatite, a soft stone.

Q7 Name any four animals whose pictures were inscribed on the seals.

Ans. Bull, rhino, tiger, elephant and crocodile

Q8 What do the seals reveal about the Harappans?

Ans The seals reveal the culture, religion, customs, trade etc of the people of the Indus valley civilisation.

Q9 Write about Indus script

Ans. The Harappans were aware of the art of writing. Their script is pictographic where each sign stands for a particular word or object.

Q10 In what two respect is Harappan civilisation our greatest heritage?

Ans a) The Harappan way of making baked pottery, bricks, beads, jewellery, textiles etc was adopted by the later civilisation.

b)The cultivation of cotton by the Harappan people.

Tick the right answer.

- i. The assemble hall was found at _____.
 - a. Harappa
 - b. Mohenjo-daro
 - c. Lothal
 - d. Kalibangan

Ans. Mohenjo-daro

- ii. Dockyard has been discovered at _____.
- a. Harappa
 - b. Mohenjo-Daro
 - c. Lothal
 - d. Kalibangan

Ans. Lothal

- iii. Archaeologists have found spindle whorls made of _____
- a. Terracotta
 - b. Bronze
 - c. Steatite
 - d. Copper

Ans . Terracotta

State true or false

- i. The invading Aryans destroyed Indus settlement.
Ans. **True**
- ii. A place where grain is stored is called Dockyard.
Ans . **False**
- iii. Among the gods, the three faced deity was the Mother Goddess.
Ans. **False**
- iv. The lower town had the residential buildings.
Ans. **True**

Chapter –2MesopotamianCivilisation

1. Which civilization is said to be the oldest amongst the Bronze age Civilisation ?

Ans- Mesopotamian Civilization.

2. What is the word Mesopotamia means ?

Ans- Mesopotamia (Modern Iraq) means “ the land between the rivers “.

3. Name the four city states of Mesopotamian civilization ?

Ans- The four city states of Mesopotamian civilization are Erech, Eridu Lagash an ur.

4. Who was the most important ruler of Assyria?

Ans- Ashurbanipal.

5. Who was the greatest Babylonian ruler?

Ans- Hammurabi

6. What was the system of writing in ancient Mesopotamia?

Ans- Cuneiform Script.

7. What was the meaning of “ziggurats” .

Ans- Hill of Heavens.

8. What was the measure of weight of Mesopotamian civilization.

Ans- The measure of weight was mina, which was further subdivided into smaller units called shakels.

9. On which principle is the Hammurabi code of conduct is based?.

Ans- The code contains punishment and penalties based on the principle of an ‘eye –for –an- eye’ and ‘tooth – for –a tooth.

10. Name the four most important gods worshiped by the Sumerians.

Ans- An, Enlil, Enki and Ninhursag.

ii) Write a short note on the following

1. The hanging Garden – One of the seven wonders of the ancient world are the best specimen of Mesopotamian architecture. The terraced garden was built by king Nebuchadnezzar II for his wife.

2. Mesopotamians Calendar-The Mesopotamians had developed a calendar based on the moon, known as the lunar calendar This calendar had 12 months in a year, 30 days in a month and 24 hours in a day , it was however 2 days less than the solar year.

Fill in the blanks

i. A _____ dealt with every aspect of human life.

Ans. Code of law

ii. _____ made a code of law.

Ans Hammurabi

iii. The code of law consists of _____ legal decisions.

Ans 282

iv. The Mesopotamians built temples called _____.

Ans. Ziggurats

v. The Mesopotamians used _____ script.

Ans. cuneiform

vi. The main occupation of the Mesopotamians was _____ .

Ans. agriculture

vii. A tall plant with a hollow stem is called _____.

Ans. reed

viii. _____ is often referred to as the cradle of civilisation.

Ans. Sumer

ix. _____ means the Hill of Heaven.

Ans. Ziggurat

x. The invasion of _____ marked the end of old Babylonian Empire.

Ans Hittites

State true or false.

i. The Mesopotamians had developed observatories to study stars and planets.

Ans. True

ii. Hammurabi made 228 legal decisions in code of law.

Ans. False

iii. The Mesopotamians had developed a solar calendar.

Ans. False

iv. The Mesopotamians were the first to divide an hour into 60 min.

Ans. True

v. The Pythagoras theorem originated from Mesopotamia.

Ans. True

Chapter 3

The Egyptian Civilisation

1. Where the Egyptian civilization emerged?

Ans- The Egyptian civilization emerged in the valley of the river Nile and flourished for more than 2000 years.

2. Who were the last Ptolemy's descendants?

Ans- Egyptian queen Cleopatra VII famous for Ptolemy's descendants.

3. Name some woman ruler who ascended the throne in Egyptian Civilisation?

Ans- Queen Hatsheput, queen Nefertiti ruled with her husband.

4. Where was great pyramid?

Ans- The great pyramid was at Giza near Cairo. It is one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

5. What was the Egyptian script known as?

Ans- The Egyptian script was known as the 'hieroglyphic' meaning sacred writing. It consisted of signs or pictures each representing an idea.

6. Name some popular games of Egyptian civilization.

Ans- Board Games, Juggling and ball games.

7. Who was the last powerful ruler of Egypt?

Ans- Rameses II was the last powerful ruler of Egypt.

8. Name some gods worshipped by the Egyptians?

Ans- Ra- Sun God – creator of all things

2) Osiris- The God of the dead.

9. Name some Local gods worshipped by the Egyptians?

Ans- 1) The moon God- Thoth was represented by the bird Ibis

2) The God of mummification Anubis by a Jackal.

10. Name 2 Egyptians temples.

Ans- Abu Simbel, The temple of karnak

Fill in the Blanks

i. -----is called the “Gift of Nile”.

Ans. Egypt

ii. -----called Egypt as the “Gift of Nile”.

Ans. Herodotus

iii. -----was the capital of the Egyptian Empire

Ans. Memphis

iv. _____ was a nomadic tribe which ruled over Egypt for a century.

Ans. Hyksos.

v. _____ was the last powerful ruler of Egypt.

Ans. Rameses II.

vi _____ found the city of Alexandria.

Ans. Alexander

vii. Alexander’s general, _____ ruled over Egypt.

Ans. Ptolemy

viii. -----was the last of Ptolemy’s descendants.

Ans Queen Cleopatra VII

ix. The king was called the -----in Egyptian civilisation.

Ans. Pharoah

X. The whole country was divided into provinces called -----.

Ans. nomes

State true or false

- i. Each province was governed by an official called nomes.
Ans. False
- ii. The joint family was the core of Egyptian society.
Ans. False
- iii. Board games juggling and ball games were the popular games of the ancient Egyptians.
Ans. True
- iv. The main crops of the Egyptians were wheat, barley and millets.
Ans. True
- v. Ra was the sun god of the Egyptian civilisation.
Ans. True

CHAPTER 4

THE CHINESE CIVILISATION

Q.1 Why was the river Hwang –Ho called the ‘sorrow of China’?

A.1The River Hwang Ho was called the sorrow of China because it often changed its courses and destroyed houses.

Q.2 What is the importance of the “Great Wall of China”?

A.2 The Great Wall of China is the only structure on the Earth that can be seen from the Moon and built to prevent the invasion by Tartars.

Q.3 Name four things which Chinese exported?

A.3 The Chinese exported silk, chinaware, tea and paper.

Q.4 What was the teaching of Confucius?

A.4i. Confucius laid stress on the rules of conduct of Society rather than on Gods and death.

ii. He asked his followers to practice virtues like hard work, honesty, truth, respect, for elders and ancestors.

Q.5 Write short notes on Chinese Scripts?

A.5 Chinese Scripts:-

i. The Chinese Script is ideographic in which a symbol represents an idea.

ii. Initially there were thousands of pictures representing words.

iii. But later on they developed an ideographic script which continues till today.

Q.6. What were the two major religions which developed in China?

A.6 The two major religions which developed on China were Taoism and Confucianism.

Q.7 How did the Zhou dynasty came to an end?

A.7i. The Zhou dynasty began to decline by the 8th Century BCE.

ii. Many Feudal Lords broke away from the Central Rule and proclaimed themselves independent.

iii. The Zhou state turned into a loose association of worrying states.

iv. The worrying states fought with each other.

v. The Qin dynasty gained supremacy by defeating the Zhou dynasty and thus began the Imperial Era in China.

II. Fill in the blanks:-

1. The Chinese were the first to grow _____.

Ans. tea

2 _____ existed in the Chinese society.

Ans. Class divisions

3. The main occupation of the Chinese was _____.

Ans. agriculture

4. Confucianism was founded _____.

Ans. Confucius

5. The Chinese developed the art of _____ painting.

Ans. Block

6. The Chinese calendar was a combination of _____ and _____ calculations.

Ans. solar, lunar

State true or false.

i. **Hwang- Ho was known as the ‘Sorrow of China’.**

a. True

ii. **The earliest Civilisation of China was the Zhou civilization**

a. False

- iii. Class divisions existed in the Chinese society.
a. True
- iv. The Chinese lived in nuclear families.
a. False
- v. The Chinese were the first to grow Tea.
a. True
- vi. The Chinese were the first to rear silk worms to produce silk.
a. True
- vii. The beautiful vessels of porcelain known as the chinaware.
a. True
- viii. The Chinese made a number of ritual vessels of gold.
a. False
- ix. The stupa like temples known as Pagodas.
a. True
- x. The great wall of china was built by the Chinese ruler LaoTse
a. False
- xi. The Chinese chief god was called the Ruler Above
a. True
- xii. The Oracles used to keep predict future
a. True

Tick the right answer

- i. Confucianism was founded by _____.
 - a. Lao Tse
 - b. Zhang Heng
 - c. Confucius
 - d. Shi-Hwang-ti

Ans. Confucius
- ii. Taoism was founded by _____.

- a. Lao Tse
- b. Zhang Heng
- c. Confucius
- d. Shi-Hwang-ti

Ans. Lao Tse

iii. **Confucius teachings are described in his books known as the**

-
- a. Two classics
 - b. Three classics
 - c. Four classics
 - d. Five classics

Ans. Five classics

iv. **The Chinese script is _____.**

- a. Pictographic
- b. Cuneiform
- c. Ideographic
- d. Hieroglyphic

Ans . Ideographic

v. **The Zhou dynasty began to decline by the _____ century**

- a. 6th
- b. 8th
- c. 7th
- d. 9th

Ans . 8th

CHAPTER 5

HISTORY AND CIVICS

THE VEDIC CIVILISATION

Q.1 Why is Early Vedic period known as Rig Vedic Age?

A.1 The Early Vedic period is known as Rig Vedic Age because much of our information about this period is derived from the Rig Veda, which was composed during this period.

Q.2 Which period is known as the Later Vedic Age?

A.2 The period from 1000 BC to 600 BC, when the Aryans moved from the region of Sapta Sindhu to Gangetic Valley is known as the Later Vedic Age.

Q.3 What does the word Veda mean?

A.3 The word “Veda” has been derived from the Sanskrit word “Vid” which means knowledge.

Q.4 What are the Upanishads?

A.4 Upanishads are philosophical commentaries on the Vedas. The doctrines such as Karma , Moksha are explained in detail.

Q.5 Mention the importance of the Epics as a source of information about the Aryans?

A.5 The importance of the Epics are as follows :-

- i. The Epics serve as the main source of information on the political institutions and the social and cultural organizations.
- ii. They provide information on the various Aryan kingdoms, their army and the weapons they used.
- iii. The great heroes are the symbols of high moral principles and made a great impact on successive generations.
- iv. They reveal the high ideals of the family life of the Aryans.
- v. The Bhagwad Gita elaborates the Karma philosophy and the immortality of the Soul

Q.6 Write about the developments that took place in the field of science during the Vedic period?

A.6 i .Astronomy was highly developed in the Vedic period.

ii. People know about the movement of heavenly bodies and could calculate their positions at different times. They could predict the time of solar and lunar eclipse.

iii. They also know that Earth moved on its axis and around the Earth.

iv. They knew the use of zero and how to make large calculations like square roots, cubes and cube roots.

Q.7 How does the Aryan entertain themselves?

A.7 The Aryans enjoyed horse racing, gambling, music and hunting. Their chief musical instruments were the drum, flute and mridang. They indulged in indoor games like dice and gambling.

Q.8 What was known as the Sapta Sindhu ?

A.8 The Aryans first settled in the region of Sapta Sindhu i.e. the region of seven rivers. These seven rivers included Sindhu (Indus), Ravi , Beas, Sutlej, Jhelum, Chenab and Saraswati.

Q.9 What were the four occupational groups? Explain?

A.9 The four occupational groups were :-

i. The Bramhins :- The Priests who performed religious rituals.

ii. The Kshyatriyas :-The king and the warring class who fought wars and protected the tribe.

iii. The Vaishyas :- Those engaged in agriculture business and industry and produced goods for the society.

iv. The Shudras :- Those who served the upper three classes.

State true or false:-

1.The Aryans moved from Punjab to the Gangetic valley

a. **True**

2. Brahma, Vishnu and Mother Goddess were the main deities worshipped by the people

a. **False**

3. Agriculture and Cattle rearing were the main occupation

a. **True**

4. The Senani was the head priest

a. **False**

Fill in the blanks :-

1. The _____ was the commander of the Army.

Ans senani

2. _____ means the land of Gods.

Ans bramhavarta

3. - _____ means a man who has many cows.

Ans. gomat

4.----- and----- are the important epics.

Ans. Ramayana , Mahabharata

5. ----- become hereditary in the Vedic period

Ans kingship

6.----- become more powerful in the Vedic period.

Ans kings

Tick the right answer

- i. **The period between 1500BCE and 1000 BCE is the rig Vedic age also known as _____.**
- a. Early Vedic period
 - b. Middle Vedic period
 - c. Later Vedic period
 - d. Last Vedic period

Ans. Early Vedic period

- ii. **The land of the Aryans is also called _____.**
- a. Sapta Sindhu
 - b. Brahmavarta
 - c. Aryavarta
 - d. Vidhatha

Ans. Aryavarta

- iii. **The term “VEDA” has been derived from “Vid” which means _____.**
- a. Wisdom
 - b. Knowledge
 - c. Moksha
 - d. Karma

Ans. knowledge

- iv. **The _____ was the village headman.**
- a. gramini
 - b. Purohit
 - c. Senani
 - d. Vidhatha

Ans. gramini

- v. **The _____ was the council of elders.**
- a. Sabha
 - b. Samiti
 - c. Jana
 - d. Vidhatha

Ans sabha

vi. The _____ was the earliest assembly.

- a. Sabha
- b. Samiti
- c. Vidhatha
- d. Jana
- e. Samiti

Ans-

vii. The _____ was the assembly of the people.

- a. Sabha
- b. Samiti
- c. Jana
- d. Vidhatha

Ans. vidhatha

viii. The _____ veda contains the famous gayatri mantra.

- a. Atharva
- b. Yajur
- c. Sama
- d. Rig

Ans Rig

ix. _____ are philosophical commentaries on the vedas.

- a. Aranyakas
- b. Upanishads
- c. Brahmanas
- d. Vidhathas

Ans . Upanishads

X. _____ are also known as forest books.

- e. Aranyakas
- f. Upanishads
- g. Brahmanas
- h. Vidhathas

Ans Aranyakas

- x. The head of the tribes was called the _____.
a. Purohit
b. Gramini
c. Senani
d. Rajan

Ans . Rajan

- xi. The Rajan received voluntary donation for his service called _____.
a. Jana
b. Karma
c. Bali
d. Senani

Ans. bali

- xii. The Vedic Aryans worshipped the great mother of gods called _____
a. Aditi
b. Prithivi
c. Usha
d. Rudra

Ans . Aditi

- xiii. The Vedic Aryans worshipped the god of death called _____.
a. Indra
b. Surya
c. Vayu
d. Yama

Ans. yama

CIVICS

CHAPTER 1 (STD 6)

RURAL LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

Q.1 Mention two advantages of Local Self Government?

A.1 The two advantages of Local Self Government are as follows:-

- The people develop initiative and the spirit of improving their lot through cooperation.
- The Local Government lightens the burden of the Central and State Governments by providing civic amenities at the local level.

Q.2 Why do we need local Self Government?

A.2 India is a vast country with a large number of villages, towns and cities. Therefore it is not possible for the Central or the State Governments to look after the needs of every village and city. It is the responsibility of the Government to provide civic amenities to the people. Hence we need Local Self Government.

Q.3 What is a Gram Sabha?

A.3 Gram Sabha is a wing of Village Panchayat. All the people of the village above the age of 18 years are members of the Gram Sabha. It holds its meetings at least twice a year. It elects the members and the head of the Gram Panchayat.

Q.4 Mention three functions of the Gram Sabha ?

A.4 The three main functions of the Gram Sabha are as follows:-

- To pass the annual budget.
- To discuss various problems of the village.

- To remove inefficient members of the Gram Panchayat.

Q.5 What is a Nyaya Panchayat ?

A.5 It is the village court, established for providing speedy justice and for settling minor disputes. There is a one Nyaya Panchayat for a number of village panchayats. The Nyaya Panchayat decides minor cases. It has a right to impose fines but does not have the right to send a person to jail.

Q.6 What is the function of a Sarpanch?

A.6 The Sarpanch or Pradhan is elected directly by the Gram Sabha. The functions of the Gram Sabha are as follows:-

- It calls the meetings of the Panchayat and coordinates its working.
- It prepares the report of the work done by the Panchayat and maintains relevant records.

Q.7 Mention the three voluntary functions of the Village Panchayat?

A.7 The three voluntary functions of the Village Panchayat:-

- To organize cattle fairs and village markets.
- To organize village sports.
- To manage veterinary hospitals.

Fill in the blanks:-

1.The _____ performs the duties of the Pradhan in his absence.

Ans. Up- Pradhan

2._____ is the third and the highest level of the Panchayati Raj.

Ans. Zilla Parisad

Correct the false Statements.

1. The public utilities are called local self-government.
a. The public utilities are called civic amenities.
2. The rural local self government is carried out by the Municipalities.
a. The rural local self government is carried by the Panchayats.
3. The Urban local self government is carried by the Panchayats.
a. The urban local self government is carried by the municipalities.
4. Panchayats are at the block level.
a. Panchayats are at the village level.
5. Block Samitis are at the district level.
a. Zila Parishad is at the district level.
6. A village Panchayat has two wings.
a. A village Panchayat has three wings.
7. Nyaya Panchayat is the general body of the Panchayat.
a. Gram sabha is the general body of the Panchayat.
8. Gram Panchayat is the village court.
a. Nyaya Panchayat is the village court.
9. There is a representative of the state government, called Pradhan.
a. There is a representative of the state government called the panchayat secretary.
10. Gram Panchayat is the third and the highest level of the Panchayati raj.
a. Zila Parishad is the third and highest level of the Panchayati Raj.

11. The Block Development officer is the representative of the state government at the district level.

a. The collector or the deputy commissioner is the representative of the state government at the district level.

12. One third of the total seats are reserved for the old man.

a. One third of the total seats are reserved for women.

STD-6

HISTORY AND CIVICS

(2nd Term)

Chapter-6

(MAHAVIRA AND BUDDHA- GREAT PREACHERS)

Answer the following:

1. Give three reasons that led to the rise of Jainism and Buddhism.

Ans The three reasons that led to the rise of Jainism and Buddhism are :-

- (i) Vedic religious ceremonies had become too rigid and expensive.
- (ii) Corruption and evil practices crept into religious practices. This made the people look for alternative religious sector.

- (iii) The caste system had become rigid. Some people were treated as untouchables. The new religions accepted these people.
- (iv) Most of the Vedic literature was composed in Sanskrit which the common man could not understand.
- (v) In the later Vedic Age, animal sacrifices were made in large numbers.

2. Give the main teachings of Mahavira.

Ans. The main teachings of Mahavira are the following:-

- (i) **Ahimsa**-Mahavira gave utmost importance to ahimsa or non-injury to living beings.
- (ii) **Caste System** :-Mahavira preached universal brotherhood. He considered all men equal irrespective of their caste or creed.
- (iii) **Belief in God and Rituals**:- Mahavira did not believe in god or on the Vedas. He opposed all forms of rituals and religious practices.
- (iv) **Karma and Rebirth** :- Mahavira believed in the Karma theory, according to which a human being is himself responsible for his karma on actions and his soul is born again and again because of his Karma. Moksha can be obtained by following the triratnas or Three Jewels, i.e., right knowledge, right faith and right action.

3. Mention the five great principles of Jainism.

Ans. The five great principles of Jainism are the following:-

- (i) Do not commit violence. (Ahimsa)
- (ii) Do not tell a lie. (Satya)
- (iii) Do not steal. (Asteya)
- (iv) Do not acquire property. (Aparigraha)
- (v) Reserve brahmacharya. (Chastity)

4. Give four causes for the decline of Jainism.

Ans. The main reasons for the decline of Jainism were the following :-

- (i) Jainism was not patronized by the contemporary rulers.
- (ii) Jainism had to compete with Buddhism which became more popular.
- (iii) Jainism advocated equality of men but it could not totally do away with the high and low positions in society.
- (iv) During the Gupta period, Hinduism was received and Jainism was confined to a few areas.

5. Who founded Buddhism? Where did Buddha get enlightenment?

Ans. Gautam Buddha founded Buddhism. Buddha got enlightenment at Bodhi Gaya under a peepal tree.

6. Name the four noble truths.

Ans. Buddha preached four great truths:-

- (i) The world is full of suffering.
- (ii) Human desire is the cause of all suffering.
- (iii) Suffering can be ended only by giving up desires.
- (iv) Desires can be overcome by freeing oneself from the continuous cycle of birth, death and re-birth.

7. What is the ashtangikamarg?

Ans. The Eight-Fold Path (Ashtangikamarg) of virtue consists in :-

- (i) Right action
- (ii) Right belief
- (iii) Right effort
- (iv) Right means of livelihood
- (v) Right meditation

- (vi) Right memory
- (vii) Right speech
- (viii) Right thought

8. What is the difference between Hinayana and Mahayana sects of Buddhism?

	Hinayana		Mahayana
(i)	Hinayana believed in the original teachings of Buddha and in individual efforts of salvation the noble truths.	(i)	The Mahayana Buddhists believed that everyone cannot get salvation by individual efforts. Only a few like Buddha and Bodhisattvas can do it and they do it for all human beings.
(ii)	They are lesser vehicle	(ii)	They are greater vehicle
(iii)	They were following the eight-fold path	(iii)	Mahayana Buddhists considered Buddha as God and worshipped his images.

9. Give reasons for the decline of Buddhism.

Ans. The following factors were responsible for the decline of Buddhism:-

- (i) With the passage of time, a number of evils crept into it.
- (ii) It lost royal patronage. The Gupta kings patronized Hinduism.
- (iii) Hinduism purified and reformed itself.

(iv) In the 7th and 8th century AD, the Turkish invaders plundered the Buddhist monasteries and forced the monks to flee.

Q.10. Who was the head of the famous kshatriya clan ?

Ans. Siddhartha.

Q.11. What are the two sects of Jainism?

Ans. Shvetambaras and Digambaras.

Q.12. Who were Shvetambaras ?

Ans. The Shvetambaras wear white clothes and cover their faces with a small white cloth to avoid killing tiny insects or germs that might enter the nose while breathing.

Q.13. Who were Digambaras?

Ans. They were known as sky – clad, they do not wear clothes.

Q.14. Who formed Digambara Sect ?

Ans. A Jain monk, Bhadrabahu.

Q.15. What are the two main sects of Buddhism ?

-Ans. Hinayana and Mahayana.

Q.16. What is Sangha ?

Ans. The monastic order established to spread Buddhism is known as the Sangha.

Q.17. What were the members of the sangha called ?

Ans. The members of the Sangha were called Bhikshus (monks) and Bhikshunis (nuns).

Q.18. What are Jatakas ?

Ans. Stories about the previous births of Gautam Buddha are known as Jatakas.

Q.19. Name some rulers who spread Buddhism ?

Ans. The rulers were Mauryan ruler, Ashoka and Kushana ruler, Kanishka.

Q.20. Where did Buddha gave his first sermon ?

Ans. Sarnath.

Q.21. Where was Gautam Buddha born ?

Ans. Gautam Buddha was born in Lumbini in Nepal.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

The sacred scriptures of the Buddhists are written in _____.

A. pali

2. Buddhism believes in the theory of _____.

A. karma

3. _____ was born at Kundagrama near Vaishali in Bihar.

A. Mahavira

4. According to Buddhist tradition, _____ a bodhisattva will appear on earth in the future.

A. Maitreya

5. Mahavira preached universal _____.

A. brotherhood

Q6- Fill in the blanks.

a) Jainism was founded by _____.

A. Mahavira

b) Buddhism was founded by _____.

A. Gautam Buddha

c) The founders of both the new religions in India was _____

A. Kshatriya

d) Gautam Buddha's real name was _____

A. Siddhartha

e) The Tree under which Buddha attained Enlightenment is called

A. Bodhi Tree

f) _____ followed a middle path.

A. Buddhism

g) _____ believed in hard penance.

A. Jainism

Answer the following questions briefly .

Q1- What is the meaning of Tirthankaras?

A – Religious teachers or saints of jains, who preached before Mahavira.

Q2- Name the Two jain sects, what was the difference between the two ?

A – The two Jain sects are Shvetambaras and Digambaras.

Shvetambaras – A sect of jains who wear white clothes and cover their faces with a small white cloth.

Digambaras – A sect of jains who do not wear clothes.

Q3- What are Tri-ratnas?

A –Mahavira preached that the ultimate goal of man is to attain freedom from worldly bonds by following the tri-ratnas i.e. right knowledge, right faith and right actions.

Q4- Why was Mahavira called Jina ?

A –Mahavira practicing severe penance and meditation and finally at the age of 42 he attained spiritual knowledge. After this he came to be known as Jina or the conqueror.

Q5- When and where Mahavira attained Moksha ?

A –Mahavira attained Moksha at the age of 72 at Pavapuri near modern Rajgir (Bihar).

Q6- Explain the following terms –

i. a)Ahimsa

ii. b)Karma

iii. c)Moksha

- i. a)Ahimsa – Ahimsa means non-violence. Both Jainism and Buddhism preached this principle.
- ii. b)Karma – People’s actions will decide their destiny. Good deeds are rewarded and evil deeds are punished.
- iii. C) Moksha – The highest goal of a person’s life was to attain Moksha freedom from the cycle of birth and death.

Q7- What is called Dharmachakrapravartana?

A – Gautam Buddha delivered his first sermon at the Deer park in Sarnath near Varanasi with live ascetics present. This event is called Dharmachakrapravartana or Turning of the wheel of law.

Q8- Name the two sects of Buddhism ?

A – The two main sects of Buddhism are Hinayana(Lesser Vehicle) and Mahayana (Greater Vehicle).

Q9- Name the religious texts of Buddhism and Jainism.

A – Religious text of Buddhism – Vinay Pitaka, Sutta Pitaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka

Religious text of Jainism – Angas and Purvas.

Q10- What are four great sights ?

A – The four great sights included an old man, a sick man, a dead body being carried by weeping relatives for cremation and an ascetic unmoved by the pain, suffering and misery around him.

Q11- Give three examples of Jain architecture.

A – The gigantic structure of Bahubali (Gomateshvara) at Shravanabelagola in Karnataka, the Dilwara temples at Mount Abu and Jain Tower at Chittor in Rajasthan.

Ch-7 Rise of Kingdoms and Republics

Answer the following :

1. Explain how the use of iron led to the spread of civilization.

Ans. The iron tools enabled them to clear forests, bring more land under cultivation and to lead a settled life. As a result of this, production of food grains exceeded for more than they required for their own need. The surplus

produce was utilized by the kings to meet their military and administrative needs.

2. What is a Janapada? How is it different from a Mahajanapada?

Ans. Janapadas were permanent settlements of the agricultural communities of later Vedic Age.

A number of Janapadas joined together to form bigger and more powerful independent kingdoms called Mahajanapadas.

3. Why did the rulers of Mahajanapadas build forts?

Ans. The rulers of Mahajanapadas built forts to :-

- (i) Protect themselves from attacks by other kings.
- (ii) Show their power and wealth.
- (iii) Control the land and the people living inside the fortified area.

4. How is a republic different from a monarchy? Name two powerful republics in the 6th Century BCE.

Republic	Monarchy
i) Kingship was not hereditary. The chief was usually elected and was known as Mahasammata or the great elect.	i) Kingship was hereditary and was Based on the divine theory of kingship.
ii) Every tribal chief claimed Revenue from the peasants.	ii) The king was the role recipient of Revenue from the peasants.
iii) Each Chief had his own little army under his Senapati. In case of a confederacy, they joined together with their respective armies to fight	iii) A king maintained his own regular Standing army.

against the army.	
iv) The government functioned through assemblies	iv) Assemblies did not exist in the Monarchies.

The Lichchhavis and the Shakyas were among the important republics.

5. Give reasons for the rise of Magadha as a powerful Mahajanapada in the 6th Century BCE.

Ans. The reasons for which Magadha emerged as a powerful Mahajanapada are :-

- i) Magadha was located at the centre of the Gangetic plain where the soil was fertile. It could be used for cultivation even without irrigation because of heavy rains in the area. This led to surplus production which was taken by the kings as taxes and used to maintain a large army.
- ii) The forests located in the eastern part of Magadha provided elephants and timber. Elephants could be used in marching over marshy areas and storming fortresses. Timber could be utilized in constructing palaces and large buildings.
- iii) Magadha had rich deposits of iron which could be used to make better weapons and agricultural tools.

6. Who was Alexander? What was his ambition?

Ans. Alexander was the son of king Philip of Macedonia of Greece. After his father's death, he became the ruler of Macedonia in 336 BCE.

He was very ambitious and wanted to conquer the whole world.

7. What was the effect of Alexander's invasion of India?

Ans. The effect of Alexander's invasion of India was:-

- (i) Alexander's campaign spread up trade routes between Europe and India by land and sea.
- (ii) Alexander's historians have left records of his campaigns along with dates of various events.
- (iii) Alexander's invasion destroyed the power of small states in north-west India.

8. Explain briefly the early life of Chandragupta Maurya before he became the ruler.

Ans. i) The early life and ancestry of Chandragupta Maurya is covered in mystery. The Greek sources describe him as the son of a daughter of 'the chief of peacock tamers'.

ii) Chandragupta's father was killed and he was brought up by his maternal uncle. Chanakya, finding the signs of royalty in child Chandragupta, brought him from his foster father and got him educated at Taxila.

iii) Chandragupta's early life and education at Taxila is indirectly proved by a reference in the Greek sources.

Q.9. What does the word 'Janapada' literally mean?

Ans. Janapada means the place where the people put their feet.

Q.10. How was each Janapada composed of?

Ans. Each Janapada was composed of a number of villages and a few towns and cities.

Q.11. What were the kings of the Janapadas called?

Ans. The kings of Janapadas were called the rajas.

Q.12. Mention some Janapadas excavated by the archaeologists.

Ans. i. Purana Qila in Delhi.

ii. Atranjikhera, near Etah in Uttar Pradesh.

iii. Hastinapur near Meerect in Uttarpradesh.

Q.13. What is Bhaga ?

Ans. Bhaga is a tax on crops, which was fixed at 1/ 6 th of the produce.

Q.14. Who was the most famous king of the Vatsa kingdom.

Ans. Udayana.

Q.15. In which century and how king Pradyota made himself powerful ?

Ans. In the sixth century BCE king Pradyota made himself powerful y marrying Vasavadatta, daughter of Udayana.

Q.16. Who was the last ruler of Nanda Dynasty ?

Ans. Dhanananda.

Q.17. After Alexander's death who was the master of the Greek empire ?

Ans. After Alexander's death, Greek general named seleucus became the master of the Greek empire.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

Q.1. 2 important republics

Ans. Lichchhavis, Shakyas

Q.2. Most powerful Mahajanapadas of the sixth century BCE

Ans. Avanti

Q.3. Old capital of Magadha

Ans. Rajagriha

Q.4. New caital of Magadha

Ans. Pataliputra

Q.5. A contemporary of Gautam Buddha

Ans. Bimbisara

Q.6. Capital of Avanti

Ans. Vjjain

Q.7. Serious rival of Bimbisara

Ans. Avanti

Q.8. In the Jain sources how Chandragupta Maurya is described.

Ans. The Jain sources, described Chandragupta Maurya 'as the son of a daughter' of 'the chief of peacock tamers'.

Q.9. How Chandragupta is described in the Buddhist source.

Ans. In the Buddhist source Mahavamsa describes Chandragupta as a member of Kshatriya clan of the Moriyas of Pippalivana.

- Fill in the blanks.

a) More powerful territories in the 6th century were referred to as _____.

A. Mahajanapadas

b) In _____ Kingship was hereditary.

A. Monarchy

c) _____ emerged as the most powerful kingdom in North India in the Sixth Century BC

A. Magadha

d) _____ invaded India in 326 BC.

A. Alexander the Great

e) _____ impressed Alexander by the bravery and wisdom.

A. Porus

f) A new school of art called _____, developed as a result of Alexander's invasion of India.

A. Gandhara

g) The famous rulers of Magadha were _____ & _____.

A. Bimbisara and Ajatshatru

h) _____ the last Nanda ruler was overthrown by Chandragupta Maurya.

A. Dhanananda

Answer the following questions briefly .

Q1- What is meant by Mahajanapadas ?

A – A bigger Kingdom formed by combining a number of Janapadas is called Mahajanapadas.

Q2- Name some important Mahajanapadas ?

A – Important Mahajanapadas were Magadham Kosala, Vatsa and Avanti.

Q3- Name the king who conquered Anga ?

A –Bimbisara conquered Anga.

Q4- Name a few towns that grew up in early days ?

A –Kashi, Rajgriha, Vaishali etc.

Q5- What is monarchy ?

A –A form of Government in which the king is the supreme head.

Ch-8

(TheMauryanEmpire)

Answer the following questions :

1. Who founded the Mauryan Empire? State briefly Chanakya's role in founding the Mauryan Empire.

Ans. Chandragupta Maurya founded the Mauryan Empire. The role of chanakya in founding the Mauryan Empire are :-

- i) Chanakya saw foreign invasion as a threat to India's sovereignty and culture and sought to inspire a number of Indian ruler to unite and fight the Greeks.
- ii) Chanakya went to the city of Pataliputra, to seek help from the ruler of Magadh, Dhanananda, who ruled over a vast empire. Although Chanakya initially had cordial relations with Dhanananda, but later on Dhanananda insulted and removed him from his official position.
- iii) On that day Chanakya swore to take revenge on Dhanananda and for this reason he educated and trained Chandragupta to overthrow the Nandas and literature north-west India from the Greeks.
- iv) After a long series of battles with Chandragupta, the Nanda capital at Pataliputra fell. This led to the emergence of a new dynasty- the Mauryan dynasty with Chandragupta Maurya as the emperor. With the help of Chanakya, he embarked on the consolidation process of his empire.

2. Explain how Kalinga war changed Ashoka's life.

Ans.i) Ashoka fought only one major war- the Kalinga War. Kalinga was a powerful kingdom which had not been conquered till then. Kalinga controlled both the land and sea routes to South India and south-east Asia.

ii) Kalinga would contribute to the economic prosperity of the Mauryan Empire. Therefore, in 261 BCE Ashoka attacked Kalinga and conquered it.

iii) However, Ashoka was so moved by the death, destruction and human suffering in the war that he decided not to wage any war in future.

iv) From then onwards, his policy of digvijaya was replaced by dhammavijaya.

- v) He embraced Buddhism and devoted the rest of his life for the welfare of his people.

3. What were the main principles of Ashoka's dhamma?

Ans. The main principles Ashoka's dhamma were the following:-

- i) Live together in peace and harmony.
- ii) Be friendly towards one another and do not fight over land and religion.
- iii) Follow ahimsa, i.e., non-injury and non-violence.
- iv) Children should obey their elders and elders should treat children with affection.
- v) Be kind to slave and servants.
- vi) Be truthful and charitable.
- vii) Do not indulge in unnecessary rituals.

4. Mention some steps taken by Ashoka to spread his dhamma.

Ans. Ashoka took the following steps to spread dhamma:-

- i) Ashoka set an example for others by following what he preached. He forbade killing of peacocks and deer for the royal kitchen. He also gave up all wars.
- ii) Ashoka appointed officers called the dharma mahamatras to spread Buddhism. These officers advised people to follow the dhamma.
- iii) Ashoka issued edicts in Prakrit in which the principles of dhamma were engraved.
- iv) He sent his daughter Sanghamitra and son Mahendra to Sri Lanka to spread Buddhism.

5. Briefly explain the administrative set-up of the Mauryan.

Ans. Chandragupta Maurya was an efficient administrator. The administrative set-up established by him continued under his successors with some changes made by Ashoka. The source of our information about the Mauryan administration are Arthashastra of Kautilya, the Indica of Megasthenese and the inscriptions of Ashoka. The administration of the Mauryan can be studied under four main heads- Central Provincial, district and village administration.

Central Government

The Mauryan administration was highly centralized. The king was the head of administration. He was also the supreme judge. He was assisted by a council of ministers known as the Mantri Parishad. Each minister was responsible for his department.

Provincial Government

The empire was divided into provinces for administrative efficiency and convenience. During the reign of Chandragupta Maurya, the empire was divided into four provinces with their capitals at Taxila, Ujjayini, Swarnagiri and Pataliputra. Ashoka added the fifth province, i.e. Kalinga with its capital at Tosali. Each province was ruled by a prince called Kumara and assisted by a governor known as Mahamatra.

District Government

Each province was divided into a number of districts. The officer called 'Rajuka' was the head of the district. The 'Yuktas' were officers who carried on the administrative duties in the district.

Village Administration

The village was the smallest unit of administration. The head of the village was called the 'Gopa'.

6. Write short notes on Mauryan art and architecture.

Ans. The Mauryan made remarkable contribution to art and architecture. Ashoka is said to have built over 8400 stupas. The most famous are the Sanchi stupa and the Barhut stupa in Madhya Pradesh. The Mauryan art are a number of monolithic stone pillars. These pillars have decorative tops, called capitals, with beautifully carved animal figures. The most famous of these pillars is the Sarnath Pillar having the Lion Capital and Dharmachakra in the centre of the base plate.

7. In what way was the Mauryan economy based on agriculture?

Ans. The Mauryan economy was based on agriculture. The state provided irrigation facilities. Slaves were engaged in agricultural work on a large scale.

Inland Trade

The chief items of export were spices, pearls, diamonds, sandalwood, ivory, cloth, silk yarn etc.

8. Give reasons for the decline of the Mauryan.

Ans. i) Ashoka's successors were weak and incompetent.

ii) The empire was huge and far away areas could not be controlled from the centre.

The funds were insufficient to maintain the administration and the army.

The division of the Empire into a number of provinces and giving the governors of these provinces independent powers weakened the empire.

Q.9. Who founded the Mauryan Empire and how?

Ans. Chandragupta Maurya founded the Mauryan Empire by overthrowing the Nandas from Magadh and the Greeks from the northwest frontier.

Q.10. What are the two main sources of Mauryan history ?

Ans. The two main sources of Mauryan history are the two books. Indica by Megasthenese and Arthashastra by Chanakya.

Q.11. Who was Megasthenese ?

Ans. Megasthenese was an ambassador of the Greek ruler, Seleucus, to Chandragupta's court.

Q.12. Who was Chanakya ?

Ans. Chanakya, also known as Kautilya and Vishnu Gupta was an adviser and a Prime Minister to the first Mauryan emperor, Chandragupta.

Q.13. Write a short note on Bindusara.

Ans. Chandragupta Maurya was succeeded by his son, Bindusara. He ruled for 25 years and continued to follow the policies of Chandragupta Bindusara is known for his friendly relations with the syrian king and ptolemy of Egypt. He was succeeded by his son Ashoka.

Q.14. What were the titles given to Ashoka ?

Ans. Ashoka took the title of 'Devanamapriya' (the Beloved of the Gods) and 'Priyadarshi' (the Beautiful one).

Q.15. Why is Ashoka known as one of the greatest rulers of India?

Ans. Ashoka is known in Indian history as one of the greatest rulers of India because of the following reasons:-

1. Ashoka is the only king in the history of the world, who gave up conquest after winning a war.
2. He replaced the policy of digvijaya with that of dhamma vijaya.
3. He promoted mutual goodwill and respect among different religious sects.
4. He was the first ruler who tried to take his message to the people through in his inscriptions.

Q.16. What is a welfare state?

Ans. Welfare state is a state in which the government plays a key role in the protection and promotion of the economic and social well - being of its people.

Q.17. State two measures taken by Ashoka for the welfare of his people ?

Ans.1. He appointed officials, known as dharmamahatras to spread his message.

2. He built roads and planted shady trees on both sides of the roads for the travellers.

Q.18. What is Ashoka's Dhamma ?

Ans. Dhamma as described in Ashoka's edicts is a code of conduct based on the teachings of Buddha.

Q.19. What do you mean by edict?

Ans. Edict is an official Order or proclamation.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The head of the city in the Mauryan Empire was called _____.

A. Nagaradhyaksha

2. The Mauryan economy was based on _____.

A. agriculture

3. Traders were Organised in guilds called _____.

A. shrenis

4. Two kinds of taxes imposed were _____ and _____.

A. Bali, Bhaga

5. The most famous Ashokan stupas are the _____ and the _____.

A. Sanchi stupa , Barhat stupa

6. The Greek General whom Chandragupta defeated was _____.

A. Seleucus

7. Ashoka appointed special officers to look after the welfare of people were called _____.

A. Dhamma Mahamatras

8. The edicts of Ashoka were written in _____

A. Prakrit

9. Chandragupta was helped by a Brahmin _____ in his conquests and administration

A. Chanakya

10. The Greek Ambassador in Chandragupta's court was named _____

A. Megasthenes

11. The battle of _____ changed Ashoka's life.

A. Kalinga

12. Ashoka famous for his policy of _____.

A. Dhamma

Answer the following questions briefly.

Q1- Who helped Chandragupta against the Nandas and why ?

A – Chanakya helped Chandragupta against the Nandas. Chanakya was insulted and humiliated by the Nanda King Dhanananda..

Q2- Name the two literary sources of the Mauryan period ?

A – Arthashastra written by Chanakya

Indica written by Magasthenese.

Q3- What called a welfare State ?

A – Welfare State is a state in which the Government plays a key role in the protection and promotion of the economic and social well-being of its people.

Q4- what is Bhaga and Bali ?

A –Bhaga is tax levied on agricultural produce at the rate of one-sixth of the produce.

Bali was a religious tribute paid by the people to the king.

Ch-9

The Golden Age :Gupta Empire

Answer the following:

1. Mention the achievements of Samudragupta.

Ans. The achievements of Samudragupta are:-

- i) Samudragupta was an ambitious ruler. He is known as the 'Napoleon of India' because of his bravery and generalship. He bought a number of

battles and converted the small state of Magadha into a powerful Empire.

- ii) In some of the territories he forced the rulers to pay tribute.
 - iii) His direct rule extended from Bengal to Delhi. His indirect rule extended from the Himalayan in the North, Kanchipuram in the South and from North-West frontier in the West to Assam in the East.
 - iv) According to Harisena, Samudragupta performed an Ashvamedha Yajna or horse sacrifice.
 - v) He was a musician and a poet.
 - vi) He issued eight types of coins made of gold.
2. Explain the position of the king in the Gupta period.

Ans. The king was the head of the administration. The Gupta rulers adopted pompous titles like parameshwara, maharajadhiraja and parama- bhattaraka. They were looked upon as gods. They ruled according to the law given in the dharmashastras.

The king was assisted by a council of ministers or MantriParishad.

3. Briefly explain the administrative system followed by the Gupta kings.

Ans. The Gupta Empire was decentralized. This was because the empire was too large to be directly governed from one political centre.

The empire was divided into provinces called Bhuktis. Each bhukti was placed under the charge of an officer called Uparika. The bhuktis were further subdivided into districts called Vishyas, which were placed under the charge of Vishyapati.

The village formed the lowest unit of administration. The village headman or Gramapati managed the village affairs. The far-flung areas were ruled by feudatory chiefs who used to pay tribute to the Gupta Kings.

4. Explain how the Gupta rulers received Hinduism.

Ans. The Gupta kings were the followers of Vishnu. They patronized Vaishnavism. Temples were constructed to worship the various Hindu deities. A lot of importance was given to the worship of the Avataras or incarnations of Vishnu. The concept of bhakti an on selfless devotion to god became popular during this period. Since this form of worship was simple, inexpensive and leased on the faith of love of the devotee, it attracted a large number of followers.

5. Why is the Gupta period known as the Golden age of Indian History?

Ans. The Gupta period is described as the Golden age of Indian culture because of the high level of civilization and culture of this period. This I seen in their efficient administration, economic prosperity, literature, arts, architecture and scientific progress.

6. Explain the contribution of the Guptas in the field of Mathematics.

Ans. Indian mathematics were the first to develop the decimal system . The present Arabic numerals were developed by the Indian mathematicians. They were later an adopted by the Arabs.

7. Give examples of the excellence in Architecture during the Gupta period.

Ans.The excellence in Architecture during the Gupta period:

- i) The Gupta rulers gave grants for building temples where Vishnu and Shiva could be worshiped.

- ii) The Dasavatara Temple at Deogarh, the brick temple at Bhitargaon and temples at Sanchi are the best examples of the Gupta architecture.
- iii) A large number of high store pillar were erected in the Gupta period. Besides these, cave formed an important architectural feature of the Guptas. A number of caves were built at Ajanta and Bagh.
- iv) The statue of seated Buddha from Sarnath, the standing Buddha in Mathura museum are the best specimens of the Gupta sculpture.
- v) The important examples of the Gupta paintings (murals) are found on the walls of the Ajanta caves.

Q.8. Who was the ruler when Fa-hein visited India ?

Ans. Chandragupta - II was the ruler when Fa-hein visited India.

Q.9. Name the most famous works of Kalidasa ?

Ans. Kalidasa's famous works include Meghaduta and AbhijnanaShakuntalan.

Q.10. Name the famous university that existed during the Gupta period ?

Ans. Nalanda University was the famous university that existed during the Gupta period.

Q.11. What were the subjects of study at Nalanda University ?

Ans. The subjects of study at Nalanda University were all the four Vedas, Logic, grammar, medicine, samkya, yoga, nyaya and the Buddhist work of the different schools.

Q.12. Who were the well - known astronomers and mathematicians of the Gupta period?

Ans. Aryabhatta, Varahamihira and Brahmagupta were the well-known astronomers and mathematicians.

Q.13. What is metallurgy?

Ans. Metallurgy as the scientific study of metals.

Q.14. Name some titles adopted by the Gupta rulers ?

Ans. The Gupta rulers adopted pompous titles like parameshvara, maharajadhiraja and paramabhataraka.

Q.15. Who is known as the 'Napoleon of India' and why ?

Ans. Samudragupta is known as the 'Napoleon of India, because of his bravery and generalship.

Q.16. Who composed Allahabad Pillar Inscription and what is inscribed on it ?

Ans. Harisena composed Allahabad Pillar Inscription. He has praised Samudragupta in glowing terms as a warrior, as a king who won. Victories in battle, They provide information about political, social, economic and religious history of the Gupta period.

Q.17. Name some famous writers of the Gupta period ?

Ans. The famous writers of the period include kalidasa, Vishakhadatt and sudraka.

Q.18. Name two poets of Gupta period ?

Ans. Kalidasa and Amarasimha were the famous poets.

Q.19. How did the Gupta empire come to an end ?

Ans. After Skandagupta there follow a number of weak kings. The Continued attacks of the Huns weakened the Gupta empire and finally led to an end of the Gupta empire.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1.The king was assisted by a council of ministers called _____in the Gupta period.

A. Mantri parishad

2. Each bhukti was placed under the charge of an officer called _____.

A. Uparika

3. _____ was written during the Gupta period by vishnusharma.

A. Panchatantra

4. Gupta's were the worshippers of _____ and _____.

A. Vishnu , Shiva

5. The first important ruler of the Gupta dynasty was _____.

A. Chandragupta-1

6. _____ religion revived during Gupta period.

A. Hinduism

7. The Gupta Age is known as the _____ of Indian History.

A. Golden Age

8. The greatest poet of Vikramaditya's court was _____.

A. Kalidas

9. _____ is a painting done directly on a wall.

A. Mural

10. Chandragupta - II, the son of Samudragupta adopted the title of _____.

A. Vikramaditya

11. The first important ruler of the Gupta dynasty was _____

A. Chandragupta - I

12. The Village headman or _____ managed the village affairs.

A. Gramapati

13. _____ was called the Indian Napoleon.

A. Samudragupta

14. _____ visited India during the reign of Chandragupta – II and _____ during the reign of _____.

A. Fa Hein and Hiuen Tsang

15. The finest example of metallurgy of Gupta period is _____ at _____ in Delhi.

A. Iron pillar, Mehrauli

16.The _____ University was the first residential University in the world that housed 10,000 students and 1500 teachers.

A. Nalanda

Answer the following questions briefly.

Q1- Name the famous writers of Gupta period ?

A – The famous writers of the period included Kalidasa, Vishakhadatt and Sudrak.

Q2- Name the titles adopted by the Gupta Rulers.

Ans. The Gupta rulers adopted pompous titles like Parameshvana, Maharajadhiraja, and Parama-bhattaraka.

Q3- Name the famous Centres of education of Gupta Age.

A – the University of Nalanda and the university of Taxila were the foremost centres of education where students from far and near received higher education.

Q4- Write short notes on astronomy during Gupta Age?

A –Aryabhatta, Varahamihira and Brahmagupa were the well-known astronomers. Aryabhatta was the first astronomer to declare that the Earth revolves on its axis also moves round the Sun. Varahamihira proved that Moon rotates around the Earth. Brahmagupta described the laws of gravitation, several centuries before Newton.

CIVICS

CH-2 URBAN LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Answer the followings:-

1. What is a metropolitan city? Name four metropolitan cities of India.

Ans. The cities having a population of ten lakh or more and comprising one or more districts are known as Metropolitan cities.

Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata are important Metropolitan cities of India.

2. How is a Municipal corporation composed? Who are its members?

Ans. Mayor is the head of the Municipal Corporation. He is elected by the members of the Municipal Corporation, called Municipal Councillors. Besides the Mayor a Deputy Mayor is elected. The members or councillors are elected directly by the people.

The general council of the Corporation comprises the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Councillors and eminent persons of the city as Aldermen.

3. How is the Chairperson of a Municipality elected?

Ans. The Chairperson of a Municipality is elected by the Councillors of the city. These members of the Municipality are elected directly by the people of the city.

4. Who are the Aldermen?

Ans. The elected representatives elect some experienced and eminent citizens who are known as Aldermen

5. Mention five functions of urban local bodies.

Ans. Five functions of urban local bodies are as follows:-

- (i) To make provisions for electricity, water and sewage disposal.
- (ii) To provide health services through hospitals, dispensaries and family welfare centers.
- (iii) To take measures to prevent the spread of communicable diseases.
- (iv) To maintain records of births and deaths.
- (v) To maintain cremation and burial grounds.

6. Mention five sources of income of the urban local bodies.

Ans. Five sources of income of the urban local bodies are as follows :-

- (i) Tax on property from house owners.
- (ii) Tax on business establishments like shops and markets.
- (iii) Tax on vehicles, cars, motorcycles or carriages.
- (iv) Water tax from users of municipal water supply.
- (v) Toll tax on certain roads and bridges.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. A _____ is set up for smaller towns.
A. Municipal Council
2. The permanent officials are appointed by the _____ Government.
A. State
3. The councilors elect a _____ and a _____ from among themselves.
A. Chairperson, Vice Chairperson
4. A city or a town forms the _____ area.
A. Urban
5. The word metropolis means a _____.

A. mother city

6. _____ are local bodies for bigger cities with a huge population.

A. Municipal Corporation

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BRIEFLY

Q.1. Name the local self - governing bodies that look after the urban areas ?

Ans. The local self - governing bodies which look after the urban area are as follows

- i. Municipal Corporation
- ii. Municipalities
- iii. Town area communities
- iv. Cantonment boards
- v. Improvement trusts
- vi. Port trusts

Q.2. Who is mayor ?

Ans. Mayor is the head of the Municipal Corporation.

Q.3. What is the function of the Mayor ?

Ans. He presides over the meeting and looks after the work of the corporation with the help of the executives officers like Municipal Commissioners.

Q.4. How are needs of urban areas different from rural areas ?

Ans. The needs of urban areas are different from those in the rural areas urban areas need bigger roads, more schools and hospital, means of transport and communication.

Q.5. What is the other name of Municipal Corporation ?

Ans. The other name of Municipal Corporation is Nagar Nigam.

Q.6. What is the main function of the Chief Executive officer ?

Ans. The main function of the Chief Executive officer is to implement the decisions of the Municipal Corporation.

Q.7. Name some permanent officials of Municipality?

Ans. Municipality has some permanent officials like Executive officer, Secretary, Health officer, Sanitary Inspector, Municipal Engineer and Education officers.

Q1- Fill in the blanks.

7. Big cities have _____ as local Self-Government.

A. Municipal Corporation

8. The Head of a Corporation is called _____

A. Mayor

9. The head of the Municipal Committee is known _____

A. Chairperson

10. Tax on goods entering the city is known as _____

A. Octroi duty

11. The municipal corporation receives grants from the _____

A. State Government

Give short answers.

Q1- Who is mayor?

A – Mayor is the head of the municipal corporation.

Q2- How is the mayor elected ?

A – He is elected by members of the municipal corporation from among themselves.

Q3- For which categories of community are seats of the corporation reserved ?

A – Seats are reserved for SCs, STs and a few seats are reserved for women.

Q4- What is the function of the mayor?

A – He presides over the meeting and looks after the work of the corporation with the help of the executives officers like Municipal Commissionerate.

Q5- Name the two types of local bodies in urban areas?

A – The two types of local bodies in urban areas –

- Municipal Corporation for bigger cities with a huge population.
- Municipal Councils for smaller cities.

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